

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides the elaboration of how this current research is processed. It includes research design, data collection, and data analysis. Data collection presents data source, data recording, and data transcript. Data analysis elaborates four steps of analysing the data including classification, calculation, analysis, and discussion.

3.1 Research Design

This study employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. A qualitative approach focuses on “naturally occurring, ordinary events in natural setting” (Miles and Huberman, 1994 p.10). Since this research tries to find meanings behind the use of lexical and syntactic features in English and Indonesia live football commentary, a qualitative approach is appropriate for this kind of research.

Furthermore, the occurrence of the lexical features (phrases formulae, metaphor and metonymy) and six syntactic features (simplification, inversion, result expression, heavy modifiers, tenses, and routines) contained in English and Indonesian live football commentary is presented in the table.

In short, this research implements a qualitative approach with a descriptive method to achieve a reliable outcome toward the analysis of lexical and syntactic features in English and Indonesia live football commentary broadcasted on radio.

3.2 Data Collection

In this section, some basic knowledge regarding the data source, data recording and transcribing are briefly explicated as follows:

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3.2.1 Data Source

This research assembles the data from two different sources; BBC Radio and RRI Bandung. Furthermore, the samples for the English data are taken from the Barclays Premier League (BPL) matches between Arsenal and Manchester City on September 13, 2014, Manchester United and Queen Park Rangers on September 14, 2014 broadcasted on BBC Radio Five Live. Five Live is an exclusive channel on BBC radio based on UK which broadcasts BBC news, phone-ins, interviews and sports commentary. It was launched in March 1994 as a reposition of the original Radio 5, which was launched on 27 August 1990 (Carmody, 2001). Five Live only airs three BPL matches every week depending on the BPL schedule. According BPL schedule, there are two periods of match; midweek and weekend matches. The match is aired at 12.45 pm, 15 pm and 10 pm local time. The football live commentary are mostly conducted by Alan Green and Robbie Savage.

In addition, the samples for the Indonesian data are taken from Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) Bandung. The sample is Liga Super Indonesia (LSI) matches between Persib and Persija on August 10, 2014, Persib and Persita on August 31, 2014. RRI Bandung is Indonesian national radio which is based in Bandung, West Java. There are four channels in RRI Bandung; Pro 1 (FM 97,6 Mhz), Pro 2 (FM 96.00 Mhz), Pro 3 (AM 1215 Khz), and Pro 4 (AM 540 Khz). Pro 1 broadcasts programmes related to the public empowerment. Pro 2 airs programmes dealt with the creativity of the young. Pro 3 transmits national news programmes. Pro 4 shows educational and cultural programmes. In regard to this study, football live commentary is broadcasted on Pro 2. The data are collected by using a voice recorder device.

3.2.2 Data Recording

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In conducting this study, the data of a natural phenomenon in specific context are needed as the subject. Two Barclays Premier League (BPL) and two Indonesian Super League (ISL) matches are chosen. The two BPL matches are Arsenal vs Manchester City on September 13, 2014 and Manchester United vs Queen Park Rangers on September 14, 2014 broadcasted on BBC Radio Five Live. Since Five Live, especially BPL live commentary, can only be accessed in UK, a software named Tunnel Bear is utilised in order to be able to record the English matches. Tunnel Bear can disguise the IP (internet protocol), as the result if the IP is set to UK IP, Five Live can be accessed even though outside UK. The two ISL matches are Persib vs Persija on August 10, 2014 and Persib vs Persita on August 31, 2014 broadcasted on Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) Bandung. These four matches are fully recorded except Persib vs Persita with just the first half (45 minutes). This recording process utilizes a recording device built in cellular phone Nokia X3.

3.2.3 Data Transcript

Each match is partially transcribed 10 minutes because this amount of data is considered enough to represent all actions of the match since the actions; passing, shooting, dribbling, and running recur throughout a 90-minute match. The recordings are manually transcribed by using a computer software named Listen N Write. Listen N Write is not an automatic transcriber. It only provides an assistance in the form of audio player and a platform for writing with playback, rewind, and pauses features. Furthermore, the selected parts are listened carefully and repeatedly until the messages can be transcribed accurately. The transcription only involves linguistic utterances. The features such as pauses and other non-linguistic stimuli are not transcribed. The transcribed data are presented in the form of table. Table 3.1 presents the transcribed data from the match between Persib and Persita.

Table 3.1. Transcription of Persib vs Persita in the 31st minute

Persib vs Persita	
Time	
31'	<i>dan bola melambung jatuh lagi ke kaki-kaki pemain-pemain dari persib bandung. vladimir vujovic jauh kebelakang vujovic kepada penjaga gawang i made wirawan. i made wirawan bahkan keluar menjemput bola tadi saudara pendengar kepada firman utina. sodorkan jajang sukmara yang jauh membantu serangan. bek kiri dari persib bandung. kali ini firman utina melebar ke sebelah kanan serangannya. kali ini berganti posisi namun tidak mau ambil resiko tadi. ari afian membuang saja bola dengan sengaja keluar lapangan pertandingan. lemparan kedalam untuk persib bandung sudah dilakukan. kali ini oleh hariono. hariono masih mencoba iya kepada ahmad jufriyanto sepertinya. ahmad jufriyanto melakukan penetrasi. leluasa dia kepada firman utina kedalam kotak pinalti. berbahaya lagi luput dari coulibly jibril saudara pendengar jatuh di kaki ledi utomo.</i>

English and Indonesian football commentary in terms of the two linguistic features. Three steps of data analysis are explained below.

3.3.1. Classification

The transcription undergoes a close reading process as the basis for further analysis. Afterwards, the next step is identifying the elements of commentary. The data are classified based on the lexical features including Kuiper's (2000) formulaic language, Lakoff and Johnson's (2003) metaphor, and Kovecses' (2010) metonymy. Furthermore, six syntactic features proposed by Ferguson (1983); simplification, inversion, result expressions, heavy modifiers, tenses, and routines are also involved in this classification. The data classification looks like the following:

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Formulae:

Verbalization of passes:

Back to blind (prepositional phrase formulae)

Place it over to falcao (finite verb construction formulae)

Instead of uttering a novelty like *the ball is passed back to blind*, the sportscasters use the formulaic sequence *back to blind* to minimise processing effort.

Simplification:

Pronoun plus copula deletion

(He) punch it away (It) fences wide for a goal kick

The pronouns *he* and *it* are deleted because there is a rapid action going on and the listeners are still able to get who the subject of the sentence is albeit being implicit.

Inversion:

Arrive at the same time is *konscielny*

If put in normal word order, it would be “*konscielny* is arriving at the same time,” functioned as present progressive, but in the inversion, it seems to function as predicate adjective.

Heavy modifiers

Non-restrictive relative clause:

- Di Maria, **who scored the first goal track in the free kick**, takes the corner

Appositional noun phrase:

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- And then back into as they have said for years and years the great of **the goalkeeper** joe hart

The long modifier *who scored the first goal track in the free kick* happens when the sportscaster verbalise actions which are currently paused. In other words, this long modifier could not be applied when there are actions which are moving such as passing, shooting, and some other on-play actions. The phrase *takes the corner* indicates that it is an action that has a moment of pause. The sportscaster uses this long relative clause to fill in the space when there is no action moved.

3.3.2. Calculation

This step implements percentage calculation. The occurrences of lexical and syntactic features are calculated in order to know the rates of each feature and to reveal most frequent features that are used by the sportscasters. The occurrences are calculated by employing the following formula.

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of feature's occurrences

N = Total occurrences

3.3.3. Analysis

In this step, the classified data and the calculated occurrences are carefully analysed by using the relevant theories which have been mentioned above for drawing answers of the research questions.

3.4 Concluding Remark

This chapter has presented elaboration regarding the methodology in doing this research. It has been mentioned that the current study applies a qualitative

approach. This study also employs a descriptive method with the presence of table chart to provide the occurrences of lexical and syntactic features. Some information about the radio and several reasons why this topic is chosen have been explained. To make it more explicit, this chapter has also elaborated the procedures of transcribing and analysing the data. The next chapter presents the findings of this study.